

The Hongkong Telegraph

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:
T.T. London 8a./34.
On Demand 8a./34.

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY.
Barometer 29.84

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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September 4, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 87 81

September 4, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 84 83

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1917.

二月九日英港香

7741 日八月七

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RIGA REGION.

Abandoned by the Russians. London, September 3.

A Russian wireless official message says:—The Riga region has been abandoned owing to the threatening situation. West of the Riga we retired to the line Bildertingshof, Medem and Dalem, in the direction of Iksal. The enemy penetrated positions near the Jelgava River. Some of our detachments voluntarily left their positions and retired to the north. We repulsed attacks with heavy losses in the direction of Posen.

Russians Retreating. London, September 3.

A German wireless official message states:—We crossed the Dvina on both sides at Iksal. Our troops are progressing in dense columns and are hastily proceeding north-east from Riga. Burning villages and farms mark the routes of the retreating Russians. We repulsed the Russo-Russians between Sventi and Posen Valley. Since August 28 we have captured 1,670 prisoners and six guns.

A Serious Outlook. London, September 3.

The German thrust against Riga is now serious. A crossing of the Dvina seems to have been effected eighteen miles from the town. The German thrust is momentarily directed against the Riga-Petrograd Railway. The German offensive on the Mitau Road is also ominous, as the latter is the main thoroughfare across the Tiel Marsh.

Fall of Riga. London, September 3.

A German official wireless message states:—Riga has been taken.

Riga is the third seaport of Russia in importance, lying on the Dvina, seven miles from its mouth. It is 350 miles south-west of Petrograd. It was annexed to Russia in 1710.

A March on Petrograd? London, September 3.

After the recent happenings on the Russian Front, the fall of Riga was not unexpected. It is too early to speculate on the possibilities which will accrue therefrom, but it is recalled that General Korniloff solemnly warned the Moscow Conference:—"If the Army does not help us to hold the shores of the Gulf of Riga, the way to Petrograd is open." While it is recognised that owing to the great distance, the advance towards Petrograd would normally be a stupendous undertaking, it is possible the German High Command has decided that there could never be a better time than now, when confronted with the melting Russian Army. Some military writers are of opinion that the season is too late for such an operation. The Westminster Gazette says the attempt would be sheer madness, with such forces as the Germans have, and with winter coming on. Other writers point out that the German Baltic Fleet may operate at the rear of the Russian Army, and that this will probably lead to interesting naval developments elsewhere. However, almost everything depends on whether General Toher, baton, who recently took over command on the Northern Front, has sufficient dependable troops.

"TIP-AND-RUN."

German Raid on an English Town. London, September 3.

Taking advantage of the lull in the storm, in brilliant moonlight the Germans indulged in a "tip-and-run" raid on a south-eastern town. Little damage was done and only two were injured. Only One Raider.

London, September 3.

A British official message states that a single aeroplane carried out last night's raid. It dropped seven bombs on Dover. One man was killed and four women and two children were injured.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Enemy Rushing Up Reinforcements. London, September 3.

Reuter's correspondent Uadius states that bad weather is interfering with the Italian advance. The enemy is rushing up reinforcements.

A Fresh Italian Advance. London, September 3.

An Italian official message says:—We have advanced further east of the Brenta Valley, capturing several dolinas. The prisoners taken on Saturday and Sunday, on the Julian Front, number 347.

Italian Airmen Busy. London, September 3.

An Austrian official message states:—Italian aviators bombed several towns on the west coast of Istria. Our aeroplanes drove back air squadrons making for Trieste.

GRANDIOSE GERMAN SCHEME.

A Militarist State of Negroes. London, September 3.

The Times in an article on Germany's grandiose world policy, says:—The German overseas policy is essentially one of *Machtpolitik*, whatever may be the garb it wears for the moment. Germany wants back her colonies, not primarily for their economic value but for their military value. It aims at the creation of a great militarist State of negroes commanded by German officers and disciplined by them in German methods of warfare. They want such a State with their own supplies, their own munition factories and their own naval bases, because it would dominate the African Continent and destroy the security of the Mediterranean. The Suez Canal could be easily linked up with Central Europe which it could flood with black armies and threaten from a score of naval bases the Cape route to India, to Australia and to the Far East and thereby prevent England from again concentrating her full naval forces in the North Sea.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, September 3.

The Times says that the Petrograd Government has cancelled the ancient territorial privileges of the Don Cossacks. It is unlikely that the Cossacks, who up to the present have been very law-abiding, will tamely submit.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN FLANDERS.

Armies Floundering in the Mud. London, September 3.

The armies in Flanders are still floundering in the mud, the enemy having the worst experience, living in constant suspense under unceasing shell-fire and the weird spectacles of the flashes of the guns in daylight and darkness, accompanied by bursting of shrapnel, storm clouds and the explosion of the "heavies" throwing mud far and wide. The spirit of our Tommies is splendid. They refuse to be downhearted at the first touch of the Flemish winter.

Major Bannister, D.S.O., had a terrible experience when flying with the Gloucester regiment. His engine stopped in mid-air and the machine, catching fire, fell to the ground. Major Bannister, though scorched, got out to the tail, followed by the flames. He then hung on with his hands to the framework and crashed into a shed. His condition is critical.

Some Facts Concerning German Wastage. London, September 3.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters states:—Since the beginning of the battle of Verdun, ten German divisions have been withdrawn on account of losses. The enemy has now seven divisions in the line on both banks of the Meuse; therefore, seventeen German divisions are in process of exhaustion by the operations begun on August 20. Since the beginning of August, the enemy has been obliged to withdraw thirty divisions facing the Franco-British Army in Belgium. The enemy altogether had forty-two divisions in the Flanders battle; therefore, in a single month the Allies have put forty German divisions out of action and at present nineteen others are being reduced by the same methods to the same condition.

Fruitless German Attacks. London, September 3.

A French communiqué states:—There is a violent artillery duel between Cerny and Hertebise. The Germans made four attempted attacks west of Hertebise, but were everywhere checked by our fire. An attempt on Ailles Pleatesu failed also. There is great activity on the Samogneux-Beaumont front, on the right bank of the Meuse. German aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk and Belfort. Several civilians were killed and injured at Dunkirk.

Another Successful British Raid. London, September 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—We repulsed a third attempt to capture our advanced posts south-west of Havrincourt. We successfully raided south east of Monchy le Preux, destroying dug-outs and machine guns.

German Report. London, September 3.

A German wireless official message states:—An English attack on the Cambrai-Arras road failed. We reduced the French gains near Hertebise Farm.

Enemy Aerodromes Bombed. London, September 3.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our fire drove back a raiding party to the south-west of La Bassée. There has been considerable artillery firing north of Ypres. Our aeroplane dropped three tons of bombs on the enemy's aerodromes, with good results. We brought down two aeroplanes. One of ours is missing.

A French communiqué says there is a lively cannonade on the left bank of the Meuse.

THIRTEEN YEARS AGO.

What the Kaiser Proposed. London, September 3.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, telegrams from the Kaiser to the Tsar of Russia at the end of 1914, taken from the Russian archives, are published in the *New York Herald*. They show that the Kaiser, during the Russo-Japanese crisis, dreamt of a Franco-Russian-German alliance against Britain. He attempted to induce the Tsar to sign a secret Treaty, whereby France and the world would have been faced by a *faid accompli*, but the Tsar, after momentarily appearing to agree, changed his mind in view of the events at Algeciras.

The telegrams which passed between the Tsar and the Kaiser show that the Kaiser took advantage of the Dogger Bank incident and the difficulties of coaling the Russian Baltic Fleet on the way to the Far East to impress the Tsar with the proposed new Russo-German alliance against Britain, assuming that France, as an ally of Russia, would be compelled to join them. The Treaty of Alliance was actually drafted. The Tsar wished to show the draft to France before its signature, but the Kaiser was of opinion that this would be dangerous, as France would immediately inform Britain, and Britain and Japan would doubtless immediately attack Germany, of whose small fleet their enormous maritime superiority would soon make short work. On the contrary, if the Treaty were signed, France would urge Britain to remain quiet, through fear of France's position being jeopardised.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

London, September 3.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, a Commission has been appointed to investigate the charges against preceding Governments, which reported accusing members of the Skouloudis Government of plotting for an absolute monarchy and conniving at murders.

THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

London, September 3.

A German wireless official message states:—We repulsed the French north-west of Monastir.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE LAST WAR.

Paris, Sept. 3.

The "Humanité" publishes the text of a statement drawn up by the Committee of the Inter-Allied Conference at London, which was entrusted with the drafting of the resolution on the general international policy. The Committee reiterates that the victory of German Imperialism would mean the crushing of democracy. The Allies must persevere in the war to attain the desire of the peoples that this shall be the last war.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Confidence in General Korniloff. Petrograd, Sept. 2.

The Provisional Government has issued a statement reiterating its confidence in General Korniloff, and announcing the adopting of disciplinary measures. It agrees that serious energetic measures are necessary to re-establish the army's fighting capacity. There is no question of superseding General Korniloff.

Austro-German Intrigue. Petrograd, Sept. 2.

The War Ministry has published particulars showing that the Ukraine separatist agitation was due to Austro-German organisation.

Trial of General Sukhomiloff. Petrograd, Sept. 2.

In the trial of General Sukhomiloff, M. Bodianko was called as a witness and said that the Duma before the war recognised General Sukhomiloff's criminal slowness in organisation of the army. The accused after the outbreak of war systematically resisted the Duma's efforts to stimulate the production of shells, notwithstanding appeals from the front, including those from the Grand Duke Nicholas. M. Bodianko specifically journeyed to Galicia and what he saw there filled him with terror. He dramatically indicted General Sukhomiloff for the enormous losses that were suffered in the retreat from that place. Other political witnesses directly attributed Russia's unpreparedness to General Sukhomiloff.

Strike Abandoned. Petrograd, Sept. 3.

The engine drivers have abandoned the strike pending negotiations.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

Disapproved by British Trade Unionists. London, Sept. 3.

The Trades Union Conference of 700 delegates, representing three million workers opens to-day at Blackpool. The chief subject of discussion will be the Stockholm Conference. Everything points to a flat rejection of it and the substitution of a conference of Allied workers.

The delegates of the Miners' Federation, numbering 163, have unanimously decided that the Stockholm Conference is impracticable and have favoured an Allied Conference.

A meeting of the Delegates of the National Union of Railwaysmen likewise rejected the Stockholm Conference and altogether a strong disinclination is manifested against meeting enemy delegates.

Conference indefinitely adjourned. Stockholm, Sept. 3.

In view of the result of the London Conference the organisers of the Stockholm Conference have finally abandoned the idea of meeting on September 9 and have adjourned it indefinitely.

ENEMY RAID ON KENT.

London, Sept. 3.

A British official message states:—Hostile aeroplanes crossed the east Kent coast at 4.15 last night. They flew towards the sea and a few minutes later a few bombs were dropped. The casualties are believed to be small.

WESTERN FRONT.

The Germans on the Belgian Coast.

The Naval correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* writes:—

The Germans are betraying great apprehension concerning the situation in West Flanders. Considerable activity has latterly developed in the region north of Ypres and Dixmude, and hence to the sea—the battle ground in which, in an earlier stage of the hostilities, there was so much desperate fighting significant of great purposes in the war. Then the Navy was supporting and protecting the extreme left flank of the Army in its resistance to the German attempt to reach Dunkirk and Ostend. But the enemy occupied the Belgian coast, and at Zeebrugge, Ostend, and in the "Hinterland" of those places they have made formidable bases for the attack upon this country and upon its shipping.

A certain sense of insecurity now alarms the German. It has been stated in the German paper that it was the purpose of Great Britain to enter the Scheldt, with the object of approaching Antwerp and taking them in the rear. There was, of course, no truth in such allegations. We have never had any intention of violating Dutch neutrality, and Lord Derby, in a statement published in a Dutch newspaper, has described the report as a German preliminary or pretext for falling upon Holland, which was off the coast bombardment.

It is not the business of warships to endanger themselves against heavy guns in congested positions. To prevent all aggression Zeebrugge is also responsible.

It is an easy thing for a *Zeppelin* to drop a bomb on a town held.

NEW CHINESE PARTY.

Its Organisation Under Way.

A new political party is being organised, says the *Peiping Daily News*. Influential officials are behind it. When the organisation of the party is completed, a formal announcement will be made.

The new party is said to aim at the concentration of power in the Central Government, the practical solution of internal problems, and the participation in the European War on the side of the Allies more wholeheartedly.

One million dollars as initial funds have been raised, it is said. The membership of the new party will likely include most of the influential men in the country. Some conservative members of the Ching-Tang and the Kuomintang will be invited to join.

The President and the Prime Minister are paying attention to the party under organisation. They appear to approve of its platform. It is understood that they will give as much official support to the party as possible.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Frawley Company.—Presentation of "Jerry" at the Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Frawley Company.—Presentation of "Sunday" at the Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

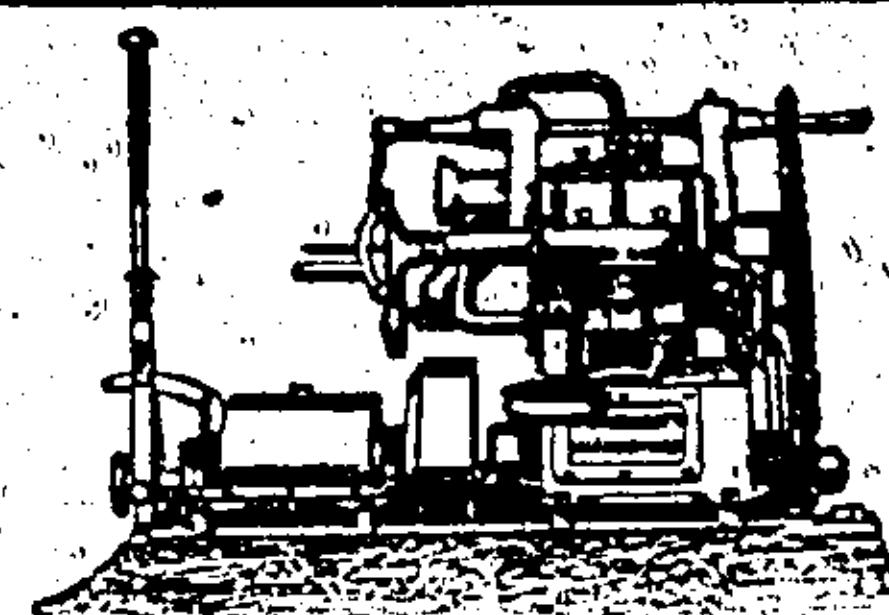
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, September 8.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Great Soap Case Sett

GENERAL NEWS.

Japanese Version of New Testament.

The new Japanese version from the original Greek of the New Testament, which was begun about eight years ago, was recently finished and is now in the press.

Dagger Weds Millionaire's Son. George J. Gould, son, and Laura M. Carter, of Ardena, New Jersey, a well-known local dancer, have been married at Philadelphia. Mr. Gould is a son of the great railway magnate and a grandson of Jay Gould. His brother is famous as a tennis player. He only recently attained his majority. His eldest brother, Mr. Kingdon Gould, recently married a former governess in the family.

Life Risks for Record War Film. The grim and terrible drama of war is vividly pictured in the second collection of Canadian official photographs, which was opened at the Grafton Galleries by Major-General Sir E. E. W. Turner, V.C. In the making of this historic collection, Captain Ivor Castle has risked his life again and again. No cinema picture is more vivid than the enormous photograph—the largest in the world—which shows, in almost life size, the advancing Canadians on their way to Vimy Ridge.

Lord Northcliffe's Appeal. New York, July 10.—Addressing the members of the New York branch of the Overseas Club, composed of British men and women residing in New York, Lord Northcliffe, who is President of the Club, urged that the 400 branches of the Club in America should all do their utmost to help the United States to do its part in winning the war. The New York branch has 160,000 members, of whom Lord Northcliffe said 12,000 had joined the Armies in Europe. Every man of military age, he declared, whether married or single, must offer himself for service; and he called upon all the members to join hands with those who were directing the American war plan. He asked them especially for their full co-operation in his friend Mr. Hoover's food-saving projects. Lord Northcliffe said that the organisation had raised more than \$400,000 for patriotic purposes, nearly half of which had been expended in providing aircraft fittings.

Germans Repeat the Nurse Cavell Crime.

The Echo Belge states that the universal reprobation which was aroused throughout the civilised world by the murders of Nurse Cavell and Captain Fryatt has apparently taught the Germans nothing. Two fresh names must now be inscribed in the book of martyrs, namely, those of Mlle. Grandprez and her brother, both of Stavelot, in the district of Verviers, who have been shot at Liege for having served their country too well. The same paper adds that the Germans, as a reprisal for alleged atrocities, have carried out their threat to arrest 20 Belgians belonging to high Colonial circles. At 6 o'clock on Friday morning the German authorities arrested in their beds the following prominent Belgians, whom they subsequently deported to Germany:—Count John d'Ol-tremont, Baron Cavelier, Count d'Ursel, M. Goffin, of the Congo Railways Company, Colonel van Gaer, Dr. Briard, and others. Another message says that Mlle. Grandprez and her brother were tried by court martial on a charge of spying. The trial was in camera. They were sentenced to death, and shot within 24 hours.

NOTICES.

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NOTICES.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & COMPANY, F. H. HUHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZ-KOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON, in pursuance of an Order of the Hong Kong Government, to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON.

on
FRIDAY
the 7th day of September
1917.

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A QUANTITY OF PLANT
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Iron Pipes, and a Quantity of

Cylinders, Vats and Fittings,

never yet used.

The Factory itself and the

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MR. GEORGE P. LAMMERT,

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Hongkong, 7th August, 1917.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—GODOWN in Duddell Street from 1st October. Apply to H. M. H. Nemzeti.

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LOST.—A WHITE PERSIAN CAT. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to X.Y.Z. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY for Drapery Department. Apply—Fairall & Co.

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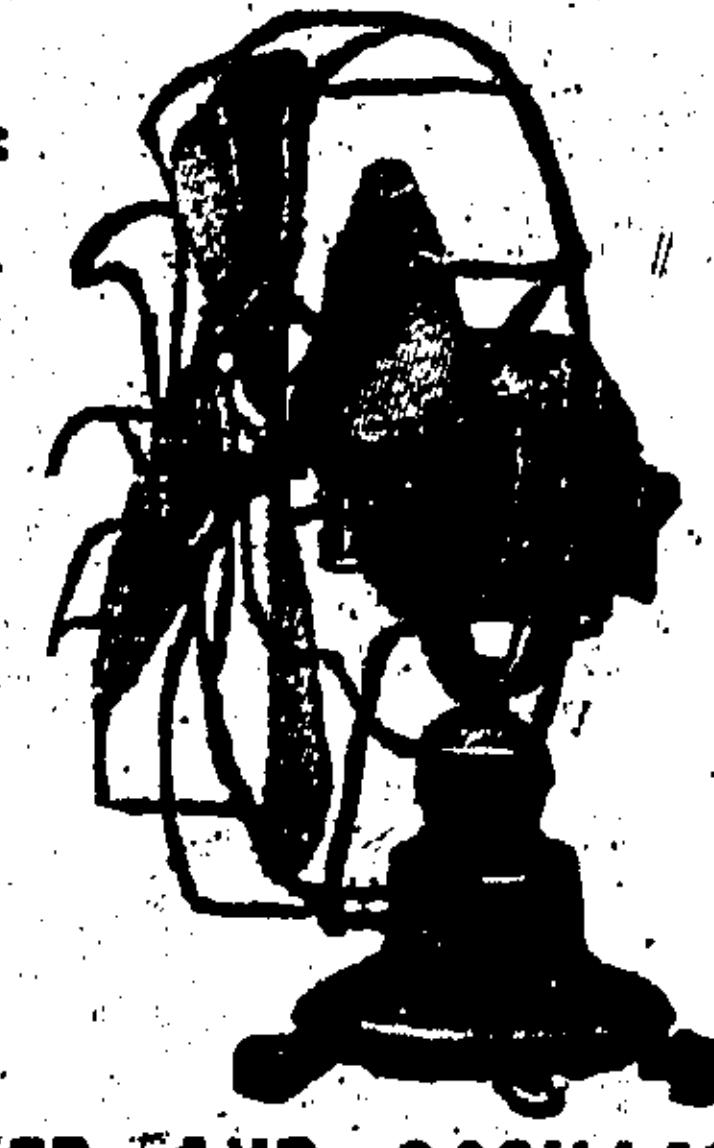
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BIRTH.
RALPHS.—On Tuesday, the 4th inst., at No. 63, The Peak, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Ralphs, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1917.

THE WAR OPERATIONS.

The news from the principal fronts, though not of a character to make us and those having the interests of the Entente Allies at heart feel unduly sated, has been of late, nevertheless, decidedly satisfactory. On the Western Front, the troops of our unconquerable and splendid Ally, France, have been adding to their extraordinary achievements, by their tenacity, dash, resource and strategical skill, while our own equally gallant troops have been evincing in many parts of Northern France and in Flanders that they are equally determined to contest, if necessary, every inch of territory that the enemy continues to fulfil with his presence. Happily, both the French and the British are at present, as for some time past, meeting with success somewhat commensurate with the great efforts being put forth. The reports of Sir Douglas Haig and the communiques from French Headquarters are eloquent of the deeds done, of the hopes that inspire the troops and of the success that has been and is still expected to be achieved. Of particular interest is the account of the long series of engagements that has been waged in connection with the past five months' fighting on the Chemin des Dames. Here, we are assured, the test has been as severe as that of Verdun last year. Forty-nine German divisions were engaged at this point from May 6 to August 21, compared with twenty-five at Verdun during the same period last year, when the fighting at Verdun was heaviest. The fact that the French took 8,552 prisoners on the Chemin des Dames during the period mentioned clearly suggests that the wastage of German effectives in this terrific battle is almost twice as great as at Verdun, and this when allowance is made for the fact that the fighting strength of a German division is considerably less than it was last year. Thus, it is clear, that to the enemy, costly as were his losses at Verdun, the mighty struggle at Chemin des Dames has been much more costly in many respects. Of this great battle we read that the strain has got on the nerves of the German troops, as is evident from the fact that "only one out of forty-nine German divisions reappeared in the fighting line after the withdrawal." The terrible nature of the struggle may be gauged by the statement that the most bloody hand-to-hand fighting ever seen occurred on the crest of the line from Cerny to Cracatte "where the area to be won is so narrow and the necessary advance so short that fifty defeats have not yet cured the bothe of the illusio that he can reconquer it." It must be admitted that, while this proves the splendid manner in which the French have been defending and continuing to defend what they have won at the Chemin des Dames, it likewise points to stubborn and continued efforts by the enemy. As is pointed out, it is probable that the enemy's strongest motive for keeping the battle of the Chemin des Dames alive is the vain hope of wearing down the courage of the French, who have beaten him as signal in this battle as at Verdun. Regarding another part of the French front, an equally gratifying statement has just been made. On the Aisne, the French report that their forces "completely smashed up another enemy attack on positions which we captured on the 31st ultimo to the north-west of Reuttebuse." In referring to this signal success, the enemy does so with characteristic nonchalance, obviously with the view of minimising as much as he may venture what is evidently a heavy blow. As to the most recent movement of the British troops in France and Belgium, Sir Douglas Haig reports that we repulsed raids to the north-west of Lons and south-west of La Basse and that to the east of Ypres both artillery forces were active. Splendid news is also forwarded from the Italian front. It augurs well when the enemy has had to admit that no fewer than seventy bombs have already been dropped on Trieste, upon which objective the Italians are gradually concentrating. On the other hand, the Austrians claim to have repulsed strong Italian attacks north of Kai and to have stemmed all assaults at Mont San Gabriele. The claim is also made of the capture of a section east of Gorizia. Still there can be no doubt about the fact that our gallant Italian Allies have achieved most creditable work in their advance on Trieste, which now seems likely to be in their possession at no distant date. Huge losses on both sides are reported from the Russian Front and it would appear that we have to prepare ourselves for rather unpleasant developments in the vicinity of Riga. The essential point, however, regarding the Russian news, is not so much a matter of success or losses on one side or the other, as the fact that the Russians are in some regions strenuously resisting and, at certain other points, are successfully attacking the enemy. On the whole, an impartial summary of the situation at the various fronts seems to justify one in concluding that we who are battling in the glorious cause of justice, right and freedom have little to fear from the present aspect of affairs or as to what they may reasonably be expected to lead up to in the near future.

The Tennis League.

The Lawn Tennis League season, which has just ended, has been one of the most successful on record. In both divisions, there was a most representative entry of Clubs, and the contests have produced some very fine and enjoyable matches. For the first time in the history of the League, three Clubs tied for first place in the premier division, and even the initial play-off did not decide the issue, the two still remaining equal after each had played the others. Then came the "draw on a knock-out basis, which has resulted in the Chinese Recreation Club securing the shield by overcoming the United Services Recreation Club. All good sportmen will join in congratulating the Chinese Club on coming out on top, while at the same time, reserving a little sympathy for Kowloon and the U.S.R.C. in just failing to carry off the coveted honour. The C.R.C. victory is indicative of the rapid progress which Chinese tennis players have made in recent years. When the League was formed we imagine that very few people foresaw the probability of a Chinese team coming so rapidly to the fore as to be able to triumph over all comers, but to sportsmen, of whatever nationality, the development is most gratifying, revealing, as it does, a very healthy desire on the part of the younger generation of Chinese to take their place in manly, outdoor sport. In the second division, the Club de Belcredo has come out on top, so that in both groups non-British Clubs have taken premier position. The League has long since proved its value in raising the standard of play, and we are sure that those who interested themselves in its inauguration are more than gratified at the results attained. Next season we suggest that the two leading teams in the second division be automatically promoted to the first division, their places to be taken by the two lowest in the other group. That would provide an added inducement for second division teams to get to the top, while at the same time it would provoke keener rivalry among first division teams who have no prospect of securing championship honours.

Tricky Wilhelm.

Bentler's correspondent at Paris sends a telegram, which we publish to-day, and which will be found to be of peculiar interest, when considered in the light of the universal distrust that is felt regarding Germany because of the machinations of all Germans, from the Kaiser downwards. In the telegram, the Potentate of Potadam is stated—and doubtless with very good reason—to have been scheming against Britain as far back as 1904. The "All Highest's" little plan on that occasion was to form a Franco-Russian-German alliance against the Empire whose power and position in the world he envied then as he envies it now. To what extent France felt disposed to listen to the wiles of the wanton Wilhelm is not quite clear, as, with true Teutonic duplicity, the Kaiser, while endeavouring to enlist France's sympathy for the scheme against Britain, was simultaneously sounding the Teuton on his views on another treaty, in which it was proposed that Germany and Russia should be "well in" and France would be "very much out"; while at the same time, by the precious scheme against Britain would be proceeded with. Doubtless, it was put in such a way to the Teuton, who "after momentarily appearing to agree," changed his mind. The whole matter, like so many of the Kaiser's cunning schemes, proved to be a fiasco, and is interesting now-a-days merely as showing that the present state of affairs in Europe is due to the ineradicable scheming propensities of Germany's Emperor and his equally ambitious satellites, who in the past, as to-day, appear often to have attempted to pave the way for Germany's advancement at the expense of any nation that might happen to stand in the way.

Japanes for the Front. A company of Japanese infantry formed in Hawaii is to be taken into the American Expeditionary Force.

DAY BY DAY.

BEWARE OF LITTLE EXPENSES:
A SMALL LEAK WILL SINK A
GREAT SHIP.

To-morrow's Anniversary. Two years ago to-morrow the ex-Tsar assumed supreme command of the Russian Army, the Grand Duke Nicholas being transferred to the command in the Caucasus.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 6/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page I.

A Clean Bill. There was not a single case of communicable disease notified in the Colony last week.

For the Troops. We desire to acknowledge with thanks gifts of literature for the troops from Mr. W. J. van Wagendorf and Mr. G. Blair.

The Death Rate. The death rate in the Colony, during the week ending August 19, was 28.9 per thousand per annum, as against 28.4 for the corresponding week last year of 1916.

The Foreshore Nuisance.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, there was only a formal agenda to occupy the attention of members. A letter was received from the Government relative to the erection of some water closets at a new house in Kennedy Road, reference again being made to the falk of the shop said that the master would be back soon. Later the woman came again and said that the master had absconded and that he wanted the rent. The falk went to Hongkong and borrowed money off some friends to pay one month's rent, but when he came back he found that the woman had already distrained upon the premises. Everything had been taken away, including the books of the firm. He later offered the woman the two months' rent owing, but she said that she could not take it, as she had sold some of the goods. Subsequently a proper distress was levied by the bailiff.

A Serious Charge.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, a man was charged with demanding money by menace. Inspector Brazil said this was a case which had a bearing on the case which was before his Worship yesterday, when two men were charged with erecting a wireless installation at 25, Connaught Road, without the permission of the Electric Light Company. It was alleged that the defendant went up to the house on Sunday morning and said "You have seven lights here which you have not had permission to have. You must pay me some money or I will you report to the Company." Mr. A. M. Preston was prosecuting and Mr. Leo D'Almada defending.

The latter asked for a remand until next Monday when all the cases could be taken together. His Worship granted the remand and fixed bail at \$100.

Military Outing.

The members of the R. E. and A. S. O. D. detachment (Kowloon) enjoyed a delightful all-day outing on the 2nd inst., thanks to the generosity of the subscribers to the Services Entertainment Fund in footling the bill and to the kindly interest of the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt in arranging the trip. Calling in at Lycemian, a tennis match was played against the Royal Engineers there, while endeavours to enlist France's sympathy for the scheme against Britain, was simultaneously sounding the Teuton on his views on another treaty, in which it was proposed that Germany and Russia should be "well in" and France would be "very much out"; while at the same time, by the precious scheme against Britain would be proceeded with. Doubtless, it was put in such a way to the Teuton, who "after momentarily appearing to agree," changed his mind. The whole matter, like so many of the Kaiser's cunning schemes, proved to be a fiasco, and is interesting now-a-days merely as showing that the present state of affairs in Europe is due to the ineradicable scheming propensities of Germany's Emperor and his equally ambitious satellites, who in the past, as to-day, appear often to have attempted to pave the way for Germany's advancement at the expense of any nation that might happen to stand in the way.

Preparatory to issue of winter uniform, equipment officers will make the following separate returns to their offices:

(1) Collar-number, rank, name and unit of members to whom no winter uniform has yet been issued.

(2) Similar particulars respecting those in possession of winter uniform but which requires exchange or alteration.

These returns are to be made on or before September 15 next, and are heartily grateful to the donors. Thanks are also due to Mr. Davidson and Srgt. Shanatt, A.S.C., for their able management of details.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending September 1, 1917:

Receipts for week	Aggregate for week
This Year: ... \$15,258	\$471,306
Last Year: ... 17,049	508,865
Increase: ...	
Decrease: ...	
	1,591
	37,559

LANDLORDS SUED.

Improper Distress Alleged.

In the Summary Court this morning, before the Chief Justice, Sir William Reed Davies, An Hin, trading as Au Hin Kee, contractor, of 434, Reclamation Street, Yau Ma Tei, sued the Tung Hang Yu, of 237, Wing Lok Street, landlords of 380, Shanghai Street, Yau Ma Tei, for \$1,000. The plaintiff was the monthly tenant of the defendants at 380, Shanghai Street, and on June 29 the defendants detained upon the good and chattels of the plaintiff and sold them. The plaintiff claims the \$1,000 as damages for improperly detaining, or, alternatively, \$1,000 for trespass.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. S. J. Grin defended.

In opening the case, Mr. D'Almada stated his client had been tenant of the building since 1914. The defendants appointed a woman rent collector, and in the usual course of things she called for the rent in June. The plaintiff, who had not always been punctual in his payments, was at this time in the country, but a falk of the shop said that the master would be back soon. Later the woman came again and said that the master had absconded and that he wanted the rent. The falk went to Hongkong and borrowed money off some friends to pay one month's rent, but when he came back he found that the woman had already distrained upon the premises. Everything had been taken away, including the books of the firm. He later offered the woman the two months' rent owing, but she said that she could not take it, as she had sold some of the goods. Subsequently a proper distress was levied by the bailiff.

Mr. D'Almada asked for leave to amend his writ of summons, saying that instead of claiming \$1,000 as damages, he wanted to claim \$893, the value of the goods taken away. The alternative claim would stand.

This alteration was agreed to and evidence was then taken.

Judgment was given for the defendants with costs.

THE FRAWLEY CO.

Splendid Performance of
"Under Cover."

It was a pity that the short notice at which the Frawley Company resumed at the Theatre Royal last night should have synchronised with its production of McGee's clever melodrama "Under Cover," for both the play and the manner of presentation deserved a larger audience. As it was, however, there was quite a fair house considering all the circumstances, and it is not saying too much when it is added that "Under Cover" was one of the best things yet put on by this talented company.

It was by the father of the Mr. Alfred Heath just mentioned, Mr. Henry Heath, who died in 1878, that the bulk of the library was formed. His son, for collecting began when as a boy he exchanged some old school books in a shop in Holborn for a few volumes which he preserved until his death. But he was over 30 when he took up the hobby in earnest. In the next 20 years, Joseph Lilly, alone, the bookseller in Pall Mall, had done transactions with him to the amount of \$40,000. In all, the Heath, father and son, gathered 14,000 volumes, most of them rarities.

Which is the hottest month of the year in London? Most of us would say August, and we should be wrong, because it is July. The three hottest days of the whole year being July 14 to 16, which have a mean temperature, as decided by the Greenwich records since 1814, of 63deg. The highest July temperature ever recorded at Greenwich was 97deg. on July 15, 1881.

Curiously enough, July, the midsummer month, is also the wettest month, its average being 2.47in. of rain, compared with only 1.93in. January, when the coldest temperatures usually occur.

It is rather surprising to find women writing of Princess Mary as "old-fashioned" in her dress, and as "needing advice," if you please (says a Home Paper). She was more than modern recently when she had an aeroplane escort for her train to Southend. But what her critics mean comes simply to this; this beautiful girl wears costumes which reach the ankles and the neck; she wears the knee-protectors which answer for skirts and the waist-belts yoked to shoulder-straps which are called blouses. She is not old-fashioned; she is high priestess of a cult largely forgotten—dress which combines grace and beauty with modest dignity.

Miss Eva Long had a difficult part to play as Ethel, but she carried it through with great credit. Her sympathetic treatment of the situation in which she was between two loves—that for her sister and that for Steven—was really fine. Mr. John Halliday, as Steven, again proved himself to be an actor of more than ordinary merit and was, in great part, responsible for the "swing" with which the piece went. Mr. Reynolds Dennis was seen to marked advantage as Taylor, Mr. Frawley and Miss Annette Tyler, as Mr. and Mrs. Barrington, played with their customary cleverness, whilst the roles of Monty Vaughan and Nora Rutledge were admirably sustained by Mr. Barton and Miss Haeger respectively. Miss Gloria Fonda made a very natural younger sister in disgrace, and the role of James Gibbs, Taylor's factotum, was well carried through by Mr. Moore. In fact, the whole cast was a strong one.

This evening the Company present the well-known play "Jerry".

Clergyman's Confidence in His Wife. The Rev. John Henry Chapman McGill, of Edworth, vicar there for 17 years, formerly Fellow and Tutor of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, rector of St. Andrew's, Doul, from 1893 to 1900, who died on April 11, aged 63, left estate valued at \$16,364 gross, with net personally \$15,672. His will was in the following terms:—I, John Henry Chapman McGill, herewith bequeath everything I possess to my wife, Maria McGill, knowing she will give one-tenth under certain conditions to the three charities so dear to my heart. I know she will be just.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The sale of the Heath Library, resumed at Messrs. Sotheby's, recently occurred 33 days, since November 1911. It is the biggest thing of its kind. The portion now being sold comprises N—P, and the earlier letters realised over \$150,000. This must be regarded as the profit so far on the library, for it cost to collect somewhere about \$120,000, and that sum is the estimated value of the 50 volumes selected under Mr. Alfred Heath's will by the British Museum Trustees, and the Shakespeare sold privately to America at a price never officially divulged.

It was by the father of the Mr. Alfred Heath just mentioned, Mr. Henry Heath, who died in 1878, that the bulk of the library was formed. His son, for collecting began when as a boy he exchanged some old school books in a shop in Holborn for a few volumes which he preserved until his death. But he was over 30 when he took up the hobby in earnest. In the next 20 years, Joseph Lilly, alone, the bookseller in Pall Mall, had done transactions with him to the amount of \$40,000. In all, the Heath, father and son, gathered 14,000 volumes, most of them rarities.

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The War Office is considering. Mr. Macpherson tells us, the issue of a war medal to the survivors of the original B.E.F., yet a war medal has already been bestowed for a campaign begun and ended since August 1914. The medal is the new African General Service, and the clasp has been given for Shimbler Harris (actions against Dervish in November 1914 and February 1915) and Nyassaland, for suppression of rebels in the Shire Highlands of January and February 1915. Why, then, should there be so much delay in the issue of a decoration for the B.E.F. or the Dardanelles expedition?

Women Police Praised. Mr. Cecil Chapman, presiding at a conference on the work of the women police at the National Welfare and Economy Exhibition at the new County Hall, said that from the small experience which we had of the women police they seemed to meet a need which had been crying for recognition for a great many years. Miss Dame Dawson, founder of the women police, said that in July, 1914, there was no such thing as a police and policewoman but in July, 1917, there were 500 women working in official posts in this country. Mr. Bards, an old Bow Street police officer, testified to the excellent services of women in police work. Mr. O. J. Stewart, the Public Trustee, speaking of his staff of 500 women and girls, said that he knew the importance of employing women to deal with women.

MESOPOTAMIA.

General Maude's Dispatch.

Lieut. General Sir Stanley Maude's despatch, dealing with the operations carried out against Kut and Bagdad by the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, was recently issued. It deals with the work done between August 28, 1916, to March 31, 1917, a period of seven months, of which the first three and a half were devoted to preparation.

Upon assuming command, General Maude continued the work of re-organisation begun by his predecessor Lieut. General Sir Percy Lake. The health and training of the troops who had suffered severely from the intense summer heat was improved. Means of communication by rail, road and river over a country difficult at any time and made difficult by both floods and droughts were perfected; and the lines of communications themselves secured against attack. Reinforcements were accumulated, resources were developed, and reserves of supplies, ammunition and stores were amassed.

By the beginning of December, 1916, movement was begun against the enemy about Kut. The Turks still occupied the same positions on the Tigris front which he had occupied during the summer. On the left bank they held the hitherto unconquerable Sanniyat position which they had strengthened and elaborated. Kut was protected on the right bank by a system of trenches running from a point on the river three miles to the north-west and circling beneath it across the Khadair Bend until cut by the river Hai, two miles below the exit from the Tigris. This system was continued to the north-west. The position gave the attack a good chance of success, and it was decided to secure possession of the Hai, clear all the enemy trenches on the right of the Tigris, while, at the same time, to sap his strength by constant battle at Sanniyat that he must either give up that position or so weaken his line that a crossing of the Tigris might be easily accomplished further west.

The first movement was successfully accomplished on December 13. Lieutenant General Cobbe distract the attention of the enemy by a bombardment of the Sanniyat lines, while during the night of the 13th/14th the cavalry and Lieutenant-General Marshall's force struck westward to the Hai, surprised the enemy, and cleared both banks of the river up to the Hai bridge-head which was strongly held. By the 18th, Lieutenant General Marshall had fought his way forward until we had won command of the river upstream of the Khadair Bend. The operation gave us direct control of the Hai, and enabled us to threaten the enemy's communications west of Shamman, while it safeguarded our own communications and opened out prosperous districts for our own supply.

The enemy still clung to his positions on the right of the Tigris in the Khadair Bend. Here he harassed our communications on the Hai, and he also had it in his power to inundate portions of our line. The enemy held a strong line in flat, bare country, difficult for attack. Lieutenant-General Cobbe spent the time between January 5 and 19, clearing the Bend. The preliminary stage involved digging some 25,000 yards of trench under trying conditions—constant rain and exposure to enemy fire, but it was duly carried out. On the 9th the Gurkhas and Marhattas had fought their way to the river bend on the left, after severe hand-to-hand fighting. On the right our troops made steady progress, and a heavy counter attack got forward under cover of a mist. The mist was broken by the resolute resistance of the Manchester, a frontier Rifle Regiment and a detachment of Sikh pioneers. Lieutenant-General Marshall's cavalry west of the Hai carried out successful diversions, and though they were hampered by the mist they forced their way into Hai Town and occupied it for several days. By the 17th

our troops were pressing the enemy hard, and by the 19th his position had become so difficult that he voluntarily retired across the Tigris. During these operations the fighting had been severe, mainly hand to hand, but the enemy, in spite of his tenacity, had more than met his match in the dash and resolution of our troops.

While this fighting was in progress Lieutenant-General Marshall began his preparations for the reduction of the Hai salient and the extensive trench system which the Turks held astride the Hai river.

On the 26th the enemy's frontline was a frontage of about 1,800 yards

and was captured. There was heavy bombing fighting, and the Turks made good use of skilfully concealed guns and machine guns.

In a series of counter attacks the enemy was able to recapture his line, but a gallant charge across the open by the Royal Warwicks restored the situation. On the 28th the assault of two Pao-ji battalions was a complete success, and in stubborn fighting our hold on both banks of the river was increased. Our cavalry attempted to strike against the enemy's rear via Bedirah and Seraan, but the waterlogged ground held them up. On

February 1 the Oshbires led an attack which gave us further ground, and on the 3rd, the Davons and a Gurkha Battalion carried two lines of works and held them in spite of counter attack and artillery fire. That evening the enemy began to retire, and by the morning of the 5th had fallen back to the Liquorice factory and a line east and west across the Dabra Bend. The Liquorice Factory was dealt with by howitzer fire, and on the 9th the King's Own effected a valuable lodgment in the centre of the enemy's line which enabled us to extend rapidly on both flanks. By the night of the 10th/11th it became known that the enemy had given up his forward positions and had retired to an inner line across the Dabra Bend. On the 15th the final battle for the position was opened by the Royal North Lancashires, and after some dashing fighting by the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the South Wales Borderers, the Buffs and the Dorsets, the enemy was pushed bodily to the Tigris, and by night only held about a mile of works. Two companies of Gurkha battalion, acting on their own initiative, took the trenches and on the 16th the Dabra Bend was clear of the enemy.

The final action for the capture of Kut now came. Lieutenant-General Cobbe, who had kept the enemy constantly on the alert at Sanniyat, began a threatening attack on the 22nd. He captured some of the works before him, and was at once subjected to heavy counter-attacks which the Seafires brilliantly resisted. On the night of the 22nd/23rd feints were being made against the river, opposite Kut and opposite the Liquorice Factory and the Turks were misled into thinking bridging operations were to take place at this point. The point chosen was actually at the South end of the Shumran Bend, West of Kut. Three ferries were set to work before day-break on the 23rd. The Norfolks effected a surprise lodgment with the first trip, but the other ferries carrying Gurkhas were met with a staggering fire, and only with difficulty effected a landing. The Norfolks and Gurkhas held on tenaciously, and pushed up stream as bridging operations were commenced. By nightfall, as a result of the day's operations, our troops had, by their unconquerable valour and determination, forced a passage across a river in flood, 340 yards wide, in face of a strong opposition, and had secured a position 2,000 yards in depth, covering the bridge head. While this crossing was proceeding, Lieutenant-General Cobbe had secured the third and fourth lines of Sanniyat, and was working his way with bombs, deep into the maze of trenches. On the 24th the fight was resumed, the enemy fighting tenaciously, but the end was certain. General Cobbe carried the Sanniyat position and the enemy was now in complete retirement.

Lieutenant-General Marshall took up the pursuit of the enemy with dash, broke the enemy with 7,921.

followed vigorously. On the 26th the retreat was rapid, with the cavalry and infantry following on either bank, and the river craft of the Royal Navy pushing up stream in hot pursuit. Much booty and many enemy vessels, including those captured from us, fell into our hands. The pursuit was broken off at Anisayat 50 miles from Kut and half way to Bagdad, and a pause for re-organisation was made while Lieutenant-General Cobbe's force closed to the point. On the 5th movement began again, and an advance was made to Lejj. Here the Turkish rear-guard was found well entrenched, it was attacked, and defeated, and retired during the night.

On the 7th we were in touch with the enemy's line on the Bialah, a river joining the Tigris eight miles below Bagdad. On the 8th crossing was attempted in the face of a withering fire, and as this manoeuvre was felt to be impracticable, a force under Lieutenant-General Marshall was forced across the Tigris to enfilade the enemy position with guns from the right bank of the river. During the night of the 8th/9th further attempts were made to ferry the river. Only one succeeded, and landed a party of 70 of the Loyal North Lancashires on the further bank. For the next 22 hours, until the passage of the river was completely forced, the detachment held on gallantly in its isolated position, under constant close fire from the surrounding buildings, trenches and gardens. On the 8th the cavalry and a portion of General Cobbe's force crossed the Tigris, worked up to Shaws Khan and well served by aeroplane scouts, pushed on towards Bagdad. On the morning of the 10th our cavalry fought the way to a point 2 miles west of Bagdad railway station, and in a blinding dust storm followed the Decauville railway up to the station on the left bank of the Tigris. General Marshall had forced the Dialah at two points early on the 10th, had linked up with the devoted Loyal North Lancashires, and had advanced against the strong position of Tel Mubhammod which covered Bagdad. During the night the Turks retired, and General Marshall entered Bagdad amid manifestations of satisfaction on the part of the inhabitants. The gunboat flotilla proceeding up stream in line ahead formation anchored off the British Residency, and the two forces under Lieutenant-General Marshall and Cobbe provided for the security of the approached to the City. An immense booty which the enemy had been unable to destroy was taken, including all the guns, (rendered useless by General Townshend) taken by the enemy at Kut.

After the fall of Bagdad precautions were made to secure the safety of the British Army. A brilliant operation carried our force onward on the railway line to the Mushdarie Station, which the Black Watch and the Gurkhas rushed on the night of March 14. The enemy's flight was so rapid that touch was not obtained again. By the 18th our front was extended north-east by the capture of Baqubah on the Dialah, and the line thus moved out towards the Russians approaching from Persia. To the west the front was consolidated by the occupation of Eleja on the Euphrates on March 19. Co-operating, with the movement of the Russians from Khanikin our forces moved up the Dialah to hold the retreating Turks and Shabban was occupied on March 23. The enemy endeavoured to bar our progress, but during the night of 24th/25th and the day following we forced our way up over the hills of the Jebel Hausrin range, and beat him though we were forced to withdraw because of the difficulties of the country. On the 26th the enemy began a converging movement down the Dialah from Deli Abbas and along the left bank of the Tigris from Shatbel Adhaim, apparently to assist the withdrawal of the Turkish forces before the Russians. Both these columns were brilliantly beaten back.

The report is brought to a close by the statement that the total number of prisoners taken in the period under review was

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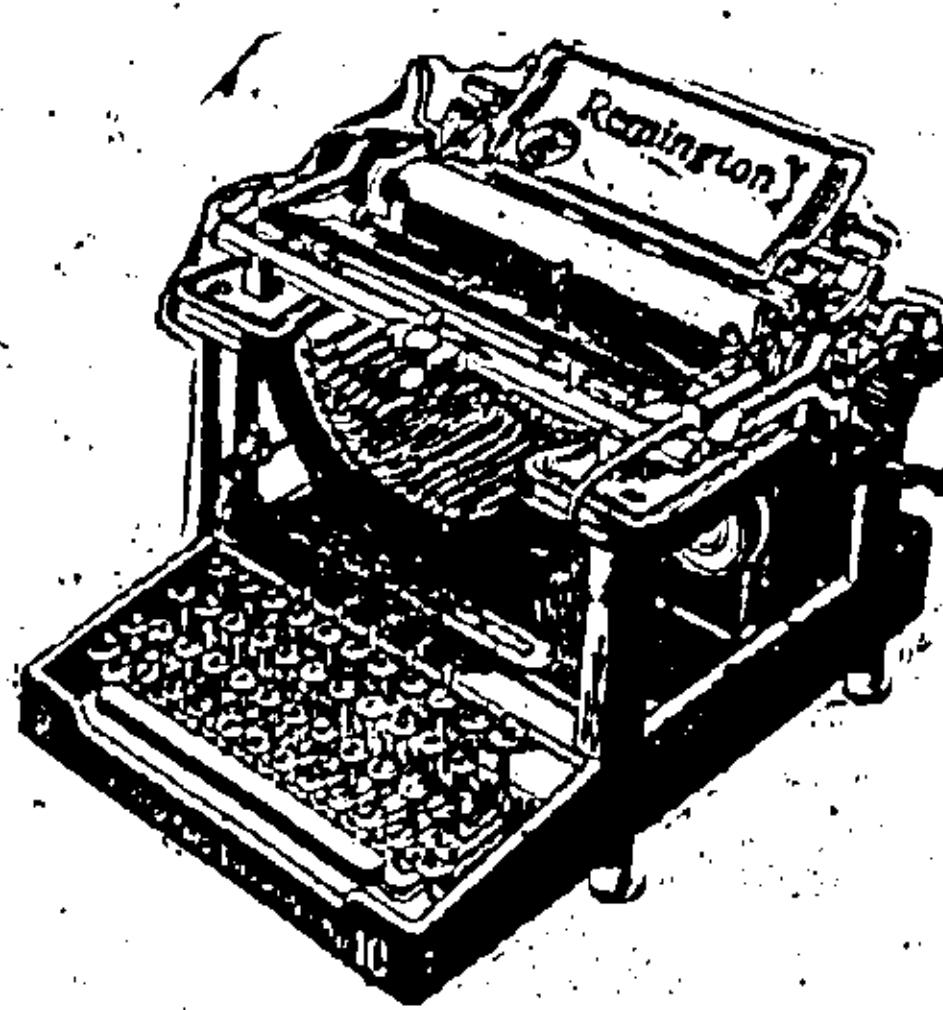
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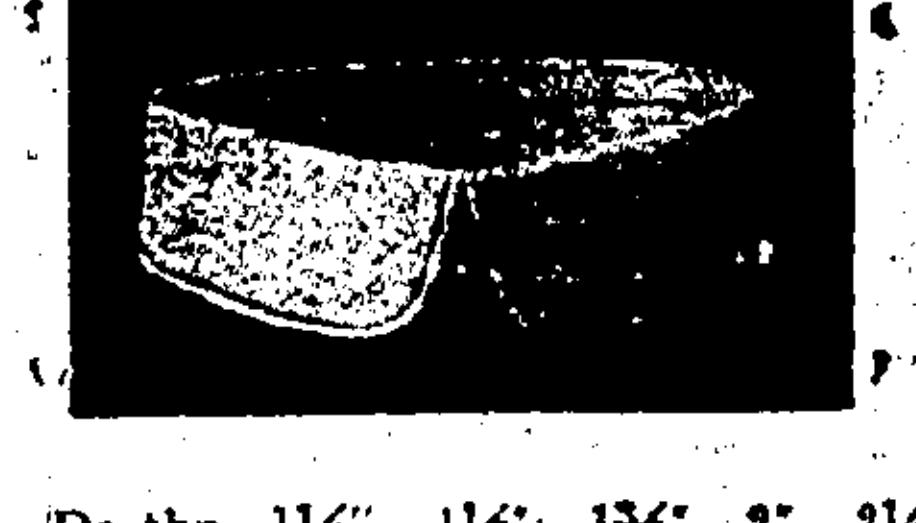
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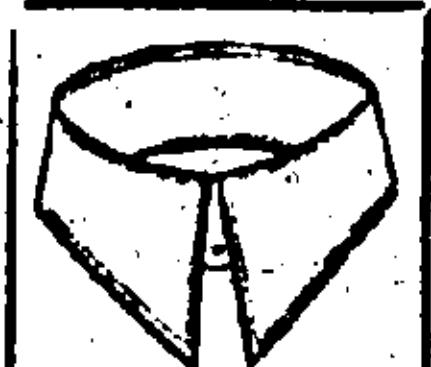
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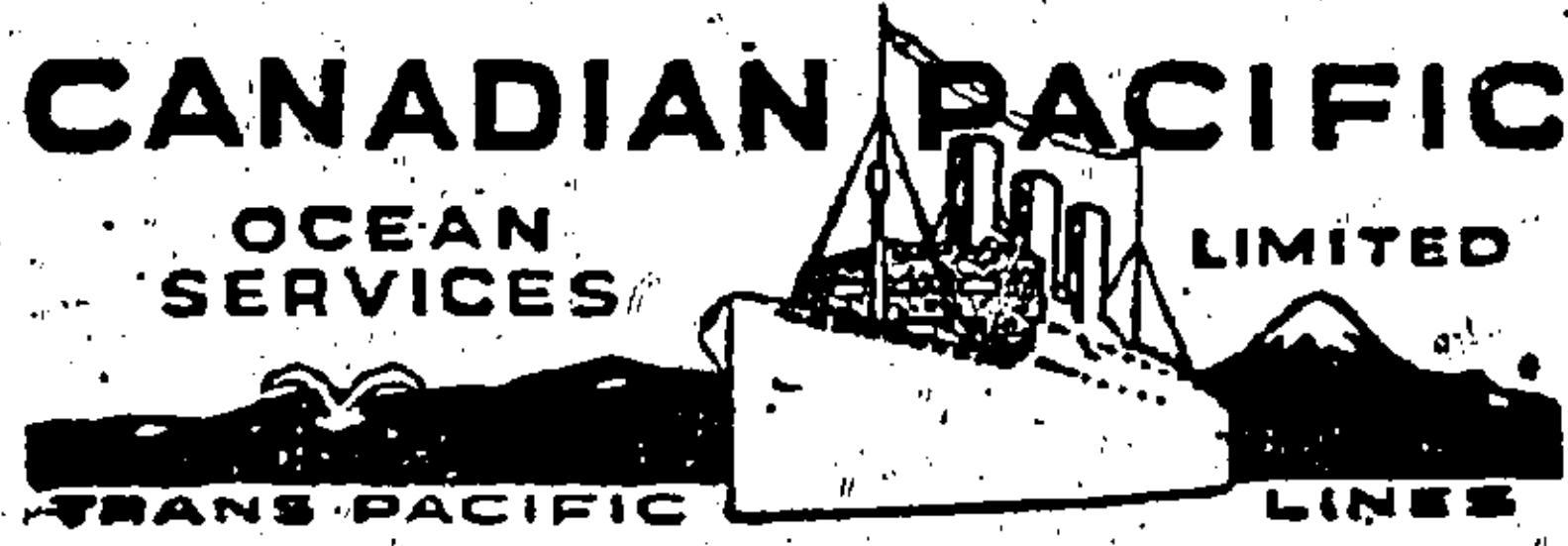
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VICTORIA, R.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohachi, Shimizu & Yokohama...	Capt. Noma Shidzuoka Maru	Sept. at noon MON., 8th
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Capt. Higo	T. 12,500 Oct., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Hirano Maru	SATUR., 15th
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Capt. Froese	T. 16,000 Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Fushimi Maru	SATUR., 15th
KOBE	Capt. Iriawa	T. 21,000 Sept., at 11 a.m.
KOBE	NIKKO Maru	SUN., 23rd
MOJI and Kobe	Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 Sept., at 11 a.m.
MOJI and Kobe	Totomi Maru	SATURDAY,
	Capt. Kamada	T. 8,030 8th Sept.

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UNFIT MEN IN THE ARMY.

Admissions by General Keogh.

The system of examining recruits was explained by General Sir Alfred Keogh, Director-General of the Army Medical Service, who gave evidence before the House of Commons Select Committee, which is investigating the administration of the Review of Exceptions Act.

He said it was not until the Derby scheme that an organised system of medical examination was set up.

As far as possible Army medical officers were used as presidents of the medical boards, which were subsequently established and most of those appointed had been in retirement for some time, so that their knowledge of the service could not be of much use.

"Quite legitimately," Sir Alfred proceeded, "a great deal must be allowed for negligence. Many men were passed, I have no doubt, who ought not to have been passed; but, on the other hand, a great number of men were rejected who ought to have been passed under the category system."

Asked if the president of such boards had the power of the casting vote, Sir Alfred replied that if the president disagreed with any member of the board as to the category in which a man should be placed, the General Officer Commanding the district would decide.

Mr. Shortt, K. C. (Chairman): What we should like to get is a record of the number of men who have been passed for service, and in the first three months of service have been shown to be unfit.

The witness replied that he could get a list showing the total number in hospital who had had less than three months' service, including men who at one time had been totally rejected.

Sir Alfred could not explain why men rejected by one medical board were passed by another. Special instructions were sent as to the mental condition of recruits. He thought 150 persons were too many to be examined by one medical man in a day.

Asked by Mr. Pringle if he could account for a medical board having passed as fit 75 per cent. of the men who previously had been rejected, Sir Alfred said he could attribute that to the increased efficiency of the board. No general instructions had been issued as to lowering the standard. Occasionally they had "round table meetings" of the inspectors, but no record of these meetings was kept.

Mr. Pringle: As a result of those meetings would a letter of this kind be sent to a board:—"You have had far too many rejections in your district?"

Sir Alfred: Yes; or too few, as the case might be.

Mr. Nield asked if the witness knew a case of a recruit being passed although certificates from civil doctors who had treated him from tuberculosis were produced.

The Witness: The responsibility is with the board, of course. A man may have had tuberculosis and yet be perfectly fit to serve in the Army.

Mr. Nield pointed out that according to the instructions any man who had been under treatment for tuberculosis should not be accepted. "Would you be surprised," he asked, "to know that that instruction has been wholly ignored by a certain board?"

The Witness: I should be, very much.

It would come to you as a surprise to be told that a president, without reference to any examination, has not infrequently directed men to be put into a classification without having seen them?—It would surprise me very much.

Mr. Nield questioned the witness about an occasion when it was alleged that a medical board president, when told "You are up against Sir James Mackenzie," replied, "D—Sir James. Put the man into B1."

The Witness: It would be very improper to put a man into classification without having looked at him.

How about men transferred to general service within a

"HOW ENGLAND ARMED FOR WAR."

German Professor's Great Discovery.

Amsterdam, July 2.—On the front page of the *Vossische Zeitung* Professor Alois Brandl, the famous German Shakespearean scholar, "has had the kindness to place at the disposal of that paper an article which shows how England armed herself for war."

The whole German Press at the present time is mightily concerned to prove that England is the cause and author of the war, and this particular professorial authority has laid down his Shakespeare and taken up Harold Begbie's "Vindication of Great Britain" to prove Germany's innocence.

Mr. Begbie, says Brandl, "in his anxiety to defend Lord Haldane, has given away some secrets which throw a peculiar light on the legend of the innocence of the English Government."

He quotes from page 116 to show that as the result of his visit to Berlin in 1912 Lord Haldane came to the conclusion that as long as Bethmann Hollweg was Chancellor and really in power, war with Germany might be regarded as an improbable contingency, and that the Kaiser "wished an understanding with England."

After that Lord Haldane went back to England and "set to work as no other English Minister had done, despite the opposition of many members of his own party—many of whom are now national heroes—to create for his country a fighting machine and a system of national defence such as it never before possessed."

"Then," declares the professor,

"the answer to the accommodating spirit of the Kaiser was that the British Naval Estimates were increased from £36,000,000 to £51,000,000."

Mr. Begbie, according to the professor, unveils another secret in pointing out that one of Lord Haldane's charges against Lord Haldane was that the English Army placed against the German Army in August 1914 only consisted of 170,000 men. Mr. Begbie proves that it numbered nearly 700,000 and calls as evidence a statement by Archibald Hard in the "Navy League Annual" of 1915-16.

Lord Haldane accomplished this, he adds, by setting up all the units of his army on a war footing "prepared to spring into armed activity on mobilisation for war." He introduced, the professor goes on, quick-firing guns, and armed S.L. Regular and 150 Territorial batteries with it.

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Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

There will be no sailings on Sunday from Macao at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m.

The attention of the public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permit.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

s.s. "SUI TAI".

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. SAIKAM 558 Tons, and s.s. NANNING 562 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days, at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANNION'S (Opp. Trop.), Opposite the Blake Pier.

NOTICE.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES, BOILERS

OF all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors, Fergemakers, Brass and Iron Founders, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

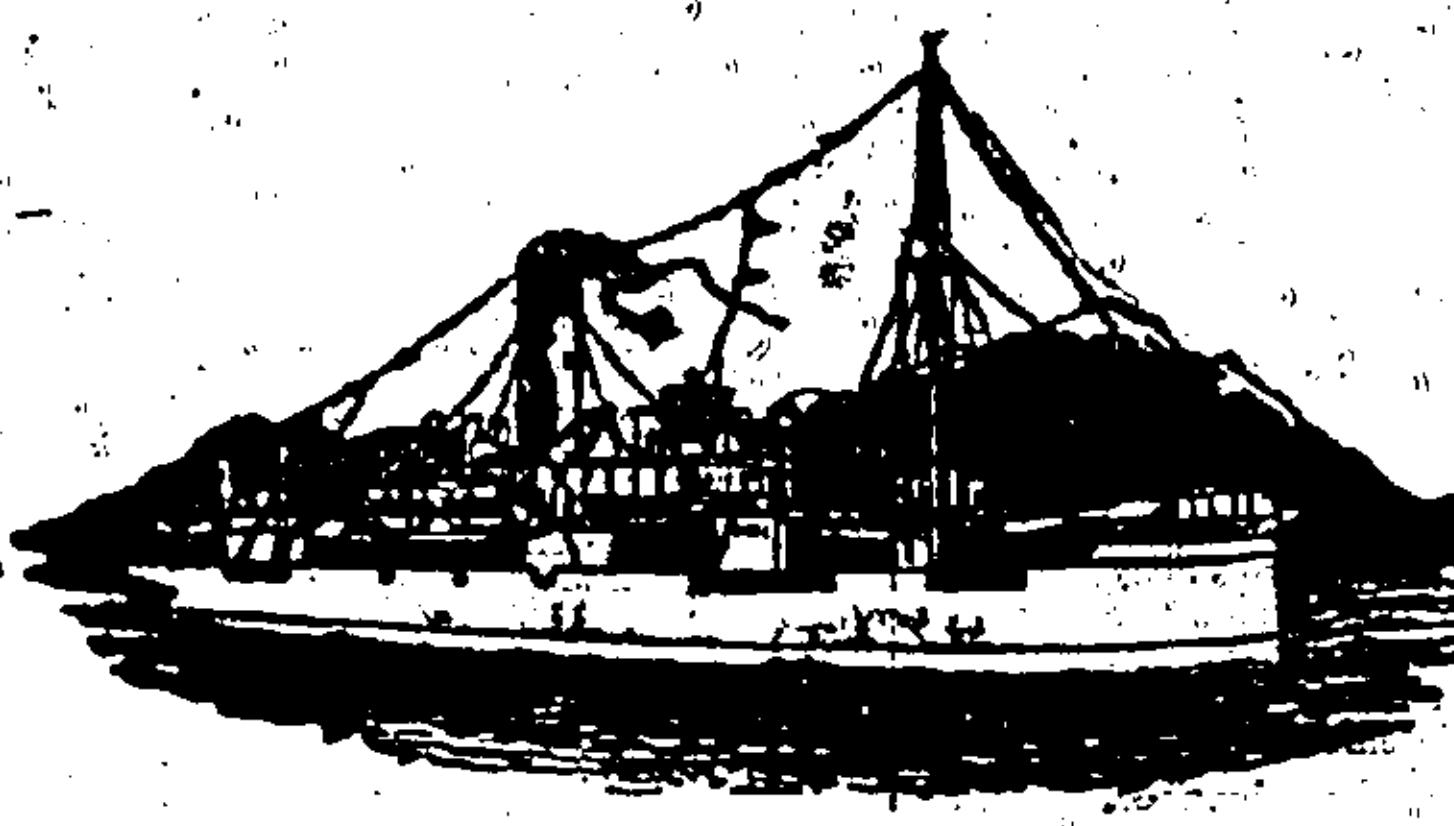
78' X 88' X 34'-6".

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES.

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "RAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD., Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers, Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft, Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

Tel. Address. "TAIKOO DOCK" Tel. No. 212.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SHINYO MARU." From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS & MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 31st August, at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 5th September, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 8th September, at 10 A.M.

No claim will be recognised if filed after the 19th September, 1917.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

THE WINGED VICTORY.

The Possibilities of a Great Aerial Fleet.

Shanghai Coal Market. Messrs. Wheelock & Co. in their Coal Market Report, dated Shanghai, August 16, state:—Japan Coal.—Our local market has improved slightly during the past two weeks but there is still a very wide difference between the ideas in prices of sellers and buyers.—Latest reports from Japan are to the effect that the market there is very active, especially for food quality coals, for instance; the price of best quality lump has gone up to Yen 18.00 f.o.b. shipping port. The rates for steamers on "time charter" for coasting trade are still going up and the average of the latest fixtures is Yen 28.50 per D. W. ton a month so that one must expect to see prices in Shanghai go still higher. Fuson Coal:—No change. Kaiping Coal:—The market has, as usual at this time of year remained quiet, and although deliveries under contract have been regular there is little fresh business to report. Those making enquiries in regard to the prospects of renewing contracts are much surprised at the upward trend of the freight market and prices intimated leave no chance of immediate business.

Shanghai Freight Market. Messrs. Wheelock & Co. in their Freight Market Report, dated Shanghai, August 16, state:—Sailings for United Kingdom port continue to be few and far between in consequence of which the export trade remains exceedingly restricted. There seems to be no likelihood of an increased amount of tonnage being available in the near future. As regards cargo for New York via Panama there is no tonnage in sight until about the end of September and cargo is very badly congested. For Pacific Coast there are a couple of extra boats on the berth for end of the month but they have practically filled their allotments and rates are firm at Gold \$50.00 a ton for general cargo. Coastwise:—The coasting trade has been rather dull during the past fortnight but the demand from Yangtze Ports should come in very shortly and should have a hardening effect on rates. As regards the bean market in the North the situation at Dalny has been relieved by extensive arrivals from Vladivostock, as predicted in our last. For the United Kingdom:—The "Atsuta Maru" is now advertised to sail for London on the 21st inst. For New York via Panama:—No tonnage is in view until end of September.

Shanghai Share Report. Messrs. A. L. Anderson, and Co., in their Weekly Share Circular, dated Shanghai, August 25, state:—The rise of each penny in exchange exhibits greater and greater depths of dullness, until now there are no market movements to describe nor indeed any market to move. The steady drain on the funds of the port caused by the cheapness of gold is fast lowering yet further the price of our leading securities, and the same cause coupled with a decline in the value of the raw article is scaring the would-be buyer away from rubbers. With the lower price of yarn interest has faded away from cotton but the asbes must be fanned into a flame sometime before the end of next month to allow of the heavy commitments for that month being unloaded. To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 4/6; but 4/6 and perhaps higher has since been done; the dollar rate being 72.25.

American Cotton. Tendency seems downward owing to South selling hedges" telegraphed the New York agents of Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co. on August 22, quoting March futures 23.46 cent. Reuter's Liverpool market quotation of August 23 is as follows for middling American cotton:—

Spot 10.00
Aug.-September 17.57.41
October-November 16.85.41

This shows a drop of 10 points on spot for the week when compared with the prices of August 16:—19.90d., 18.37d., 17.65d. A "Bombay" report quotes good broad cotton at Rs. 456 per hundred for April delivery and Bengal January Rs. 348.

all their faculty of "Schwarmer"; its untold possibilities led them on and held their minds enthralled. Had they had no Zeppelin they would have perceived more clearly the vast possibilities of the aeroplane, they would have brought to bear upon it their admirable power of organisation, and their great capacity for work, and the war would now have been in a much more hopeful phase for them.

Even as the Greeks of old carved that delicate and immortal masterpiece, the Winged Victory, as a tribute to their own prowess, so when this war is finished there is ample time to mediate the project—the Allies will strike a medal on the obverse of which will be found an aeroplane. One by one, other avenues of victory have been successively closed up the process being aided by that quality of mind which used to be much vaunted in time of peace, but which amid the stress and violent crises of war seemed hardly distinguishable from stupidity.

I mean that conservative habit that tenaciously resists the entrance of new ideas.

If I speak in this somewhat impatient tone it is because I mention it as making me free of the field. I advocate in the main bold lines a plan which the Government seems at last, after three years of war, to be putting into practice, or at least for which it is preparing the way. The plan, in brief, is to concentrate on the Air Service, not to be content with superiority over the Germans in casual contests or in the general work day by day of the Air Service, such as scouting and directing artillery fire, but to recognise that the aeroplane arm, if sufficiently developed, is capable of deciding the great turning events of the war.

Connected with this project must necessarily be that of experiment and invention. Ideas of genuine cannot be commanded by any organisation, however faithful to tradition and routine. Exceptional means must be taken to throw out a sort of intellectual network that will catch these ideas and bring them at length to the test of experience. The aeroplane is still full of mysteries and surprises. The principles of its construction are for the most part empirical; that is to say, it is only by experiment and trial that we can form an opinion as to the best type, either in the general design or in regard to the hundred details that make up the machine. An improvement in any one detail may make the difference of a few miles per hour in speed. The consequences of that will eventually be found in the casualty lists, not merely the casualties amongst pilots, but in the killed and wounded in the big pushes. The aeroplanes are the eyes of the Army.

How do the Allies stand now as against the Central Powers? In the personnel I believe that both the British and the French are superior to the Germans, and this may be said without dispraise of the great qualities and at times the extraordinary brilliancy displayed by the enemy. But, in addition to the control of mechanism, the British pilots have added the fine feather of the sporting quality and the French their zest, and mordancy, and on the whole the balance rests on our side. As to the machines themselves, the contest might be likened to a long-distance race when one competitor leads for a time, finds himself overtaken in a spurt by another, regains his position once more, loses it, and still struggles on, for the goal of perfection, in yet far off. The British types of machine are more numerous than those of the enemy, and of late they can claim a distinct superiority; that is to say, in regard to the machines which are the best, for considerable proportions of out-of-date types are still employed! Again, without discrediting the German talent of inventiveness, it may be said that both British and French are more fertile in ideas than the Germans; the Celts infuse the Tinten—*I think the Celts infuse the Tinten*—but the methodical, well-trained brain of German engineers are good for adapting and improving the inventions of others.

The one great invention of the Germans in the air world has, by the irony of fate, proved the salvation of the Allies. I mean the Zepelin. The Germans were hypnotised by their Zepelin. It is real greatness called forth not all excellent men, but, to character.

PSALMS OF VENGEANCE.

"Most Un-Christlike" Passages to be Revised.

Keen opposition was roused in the Lower House of Convocation, at the proposal to omit certain passages from the Psalter as used in churches. These passages are described as uncharitable and vindictive, and the omissions have already been sanctioned by Upper House.

The Dean of Canterbury said that the denunciations of wrong doing and the calls for vengeance contained in the Psalms were in many cases peculiarly appropriate to the present time.

Canon Aitkin said that many of the passages were "most un-Christlike in character," and if Germans had steeped their hands in infant blood it was for us to pray, "For them, forgive them." To use such expressions as "May I dip my feet in the blood of my enemies," or "May his children be fatherless, and his wife a widow," was an insult to the Divine Majesty.

"The Psalms are a mirror of human nature, which is precisely the same to-day as in the time of the Psalmist," said the Archdeacon of Sudbury. "To omit the righteous call for vengeance is not only to misrepresent Christianity, but to fall out of touch with the whole moral feeling of the country."

In the main, the revisions as approved by the Committee of Revision were adopted.

Distinguished Visitor.

Sir Herbert Daring, British Minister in Bangkok, arrived in Shanghai last week on his way to make a holiday visit to Peking, where he was stationed from 1899 to 1902.

Horseflesh 3s. Per Lb. Horseflesh in Vienna is costing 3s. a pound, nine times the peace price. Unable to get beef or pork, many people are subsisting on horsemeat alone, without vegetables or bread.

bring the matter home by a familiar example, a man might be an accomplished and brilliant athlete, and yet if you were asked would you put him into the ring to fight Jack Johnson for the championship of the world, you would—well, you would revise your standards. Briefly, I would fix the responsibilities for all this. I would have a complete overhaul. I would direct the immediate establishment of an Air Ministry, and I would indicate in a larger scope the main lines of its task. It is not too late; it will be soon.

Mention of the air raid brings about the question of reprisals. The word reprisals is itself ambiguous.

If by reprisals is meant the most vigorous and determined counter action I am all for reprisals. It would be even well to stretch a point, in departing at times from the strict lines of a military correct plan, for the psychological factor counts for much in war. Moreover it must be candidly recognised that these German raids, as for instance on London, have a military value, and in some circumstances might have a great military value.

Therefore in this sense let us have reprisals, and with plenty of ginger and dash. But if we mean by reprisals hitting below the belt, killing German babies simply because the Germans have killed English babies, then I see nothing whatever in any sense to be gained by such conduct.

This war is not being fought for one small disputation that is merely an Air Board, for that already indicates the crippling of its functions. We must face this fact, that blunders of any kind do not simply mean the inconvenience that might result in time of peace; they do not merely mean the loss of tens of thousands of bright young lives, they mean that while the scales are still trembling in the conflict of Rome and Carthage, inconstancy, however popular or influential may dip the scale towards Carthage. In this respect I recall the impression made on my mind by some brief but telling words of a gallant seaman who is a member of Parliament, Mr. G. A. French, who called on the House to see the Air Board, its creation and its functions, have been found wanting. I do not mean that they are our respect for the British

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS: SA.—SALES;

B.—BUYERS: N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks sa. \$582

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$320

North Chinas n. t. 100

Unions s. \$300

Yangtzes n. ex 73 t. 19

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. \$133

H. K. Fires n. \$300

SHIPPING.

Douglas n. \$81

Steamboats n. \$174

Indos (Def.) n. \$83

Indos (Pref.) n. \$35

Shells b. 108/6

Ferries n. \$29

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$22

Malabons n. \$29

MINING.

Kailans b. 40/-

Langkats s. t. 14

Raubs s. \$2.60

Tromohs n. 25/8

Urals n. \$2/-

Oriental Cons. b. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves b. \$74

Kowloon Docks n. \$113

Shai Docks n. t. 75

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$90

H. K. Hotels b. x. d. \$343

Land Invest. b. & s. \$87

Phrybes Est. b. & s. \$8

K'loon Lands n. \$33

Shai Lands b. t. 75

West Points b. \$77

Reclaimations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos s. t. 162

Kung Yiks sa. & b. t. 14

Shai Cottons b. t. 129

Yangtzeapoos s. t. 5.25

Oriental s. b. t. 36

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$61

China Light & P. n. \$4.50

Providents b. \$714

Dairy Farms sa. \$28

Green Islands sa. \$7.10

H. K. Electrics n. \$484

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$149

Ropes b. \$26

Steel Foundries b. \$101

Trams, Low Level n. \$6.00

Trams, Peak old s. \$9

Trams, Peak, new n. cts. 90

Loundries b. \$3

U. Waterboats n. \$18

Watsons n. \$6

Wm. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$29

NOTES.

TIME TABLE.

10.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. 10 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. 15 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. 20 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. 25 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. 30 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. 35 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. 40 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. 45 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. 50 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. 55 MIN.

NIGHT CAKE.

6.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. 10 MIN.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. 15 MIN.

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. 20 MIN.

1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. 25 MIN.

2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. 30 MIN.

3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. 35 MIN.

4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. 40 MIN.

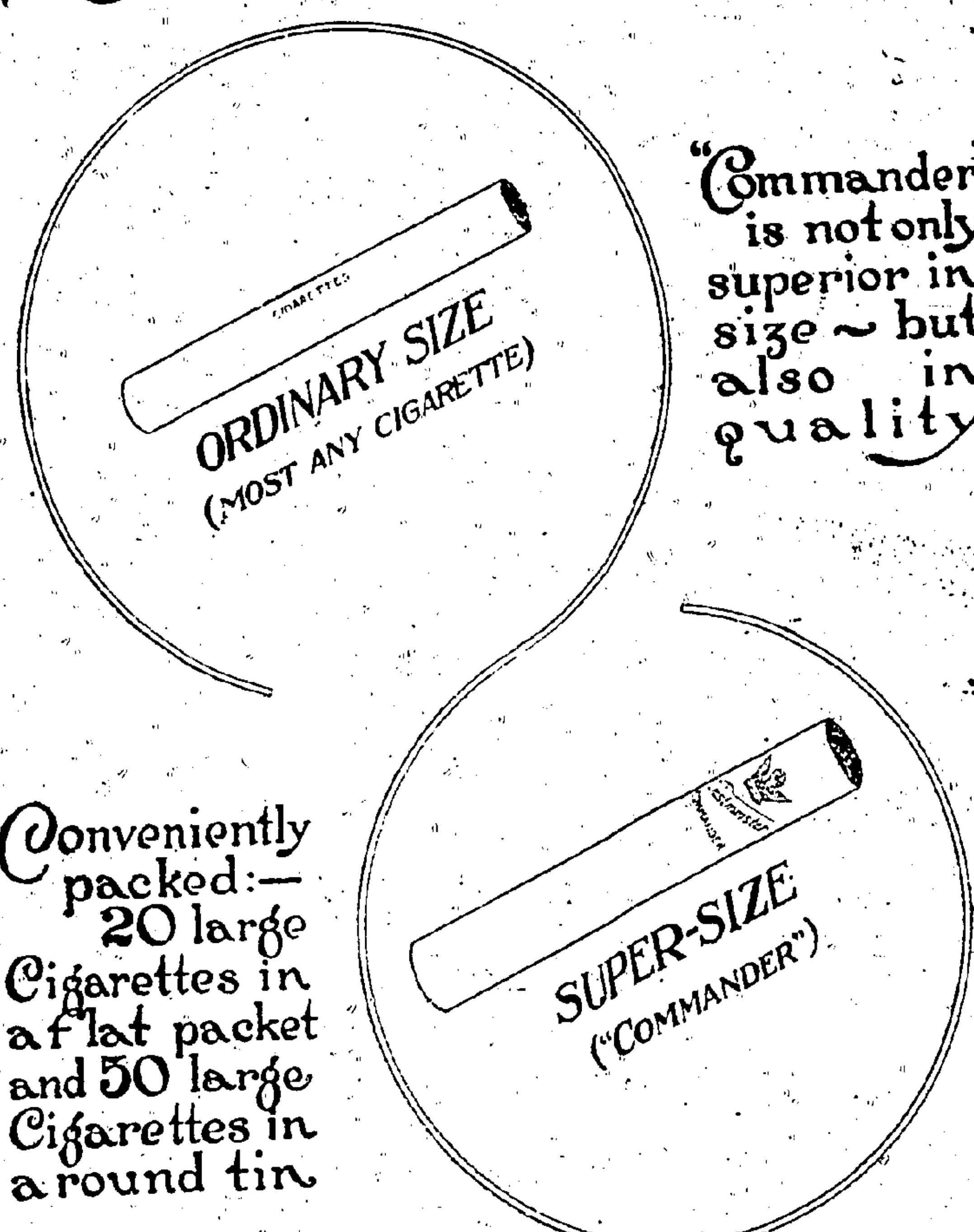
5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. 45 MIN.

6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. 50 MIN.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. 55 MIN.

8.

“COMMANDER”



Conveniently packed:
20 large Cigarettes in a flat packet and 50 large Cigarettes in a round tin

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

MR. BONAR LAW'S SHIP PROFITS.

Receives £3,847 Instead of £405.

Mr. Bonar Law, who, some time ago, admitted in the House of Commons that he had a small amount of shares in shipping companies, gave recently some further particulars of his investments.

He made the statement in the course of some strongly adverse comments on the profits shipowners had made during the war. The discussion arose on details of the Finance Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke after Mr. Leslie Scott had protested against the way in which shipowners had been singled out for special taxation.

Mr. Bonar Law regretted that there was not a larger House to listen to the mousings of the shipowners. In his opinion the Government ought not to have allowed shipowners to make the profits they had made. He did not attribute the blame to the shipowners; they had done precisely what other traders had done. But, if they allowed shipowners' profits to go on on the present scale, it would have been useless to ask anybody to make sacrifices in carrying on the war.

The Chancellor then proceeded to give an account of the profits which he had made in certain shipping companies, and which, he said, he was ashamed of, as they were utterly disgraceful. He had invested in 16 different shipping companies under the management of seven different owners. They were all tramp steamers. The sum of money he invested was £8,110. Five per cent. on that in ordinary times, which he would have been glad to get, would have been £405. For the year 1915 he received £3,824; for the year 1916, he obtained £3,847.

As Hon. Member: Good lord! Mr. Bonar Law went on to say

had been paid. But it did not end there. One of these steamers has been either sold or sunk; he did not know which. In that ship, he had £200, and after the handsome dividend he had obtained he received a cheque for a little over £1,000. There was another shipping company in which he invested £350. The other day he received a letter from the managing owners stating that the cost of shipping and the cost of building was so high that it was not probable that they would wish to invest in ships, and therefore they were going to make a division out of surplus capital. For the £350 he received a cheque for £1,050. That was the trade which was being ruined by the Government.

In the course of further discussion Mr. Pringle asserted that, in adopting his policy against shipowners, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had tried to quieten popular clamour, but another explanation was that it was part of a bargain with the Labour party.

This was hotly denied by Mr. Will Thorne, who declared "The Labour party have not been bought and sold any more than you have been."

Mr. Baldwin, Lord of the Treasury, stated that the Government had made up their mind that the time had come to say to shipowners that they had made enough profits and that they were going to be strictly controlled in the future. On the authority of the Chancellor of the Exchequer he denied that the tax was proposed as the result of any bargain with the Labour party.

After further discussion the clause, which gave rise to the discussion, and which deals with deficiencies and losses of shipping concerns, was added to the Bill.

James Larkin Arrested.

James Larkin, the Irish Labour leader, was recently arrested in New York. He denounced conscription when speaking to labourers, saying that King George and other rulers were "just as rotten as the Kaiser."

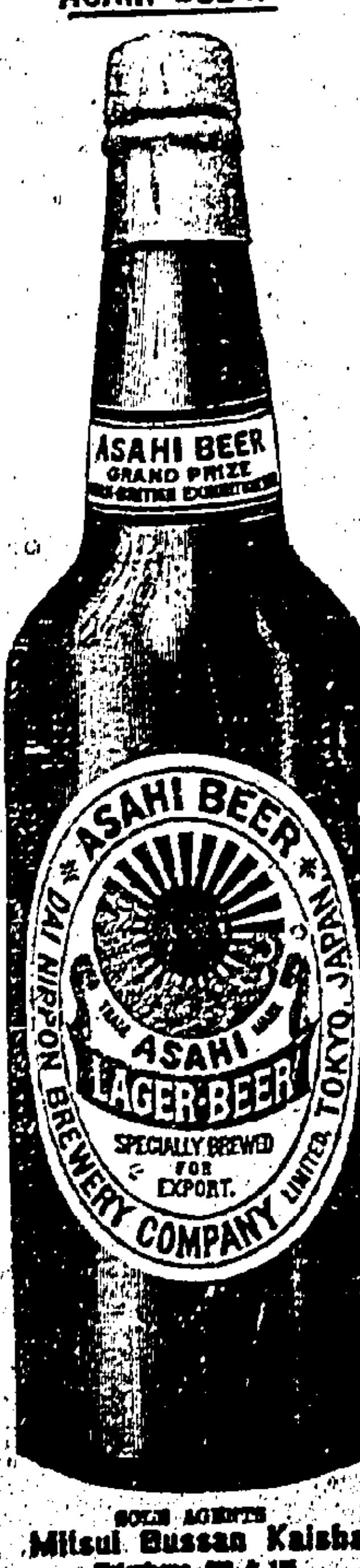
NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr. William Edward Leonard Shenton to sign our firm name as a Partner from the 1st day of September, 1917.

DEACON LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1917.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLO AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kalsha
Telephone: 22-4111

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undeclared articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting in part or containing gold; All manufactured articles of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Mongolia, East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS
OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
2nd Mo.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m. and 1 p.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.
Shatin.—Shatin and Sheungshui.—
West days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Sankt and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samahui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., Registration 5 p.m., Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Taiping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.; Shek Kip.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kongmou.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kunshuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukeng.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Tourane.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

C. St. J.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Aparsi.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Dagran.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Manila.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Shanghai.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Guzelaff.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Sharp P.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Amoy.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Swatow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Taishoo.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Taipei.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

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Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

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Fakoh.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Holbow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Phuien.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Tourane.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

C. St. J.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Aparsi.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Dagran.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.

Manila.—Week days, 7.30 a.m